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Journal of Numismatic ..... Fine Arts

Volume 1 Spring 1972 Number 7

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE

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EDITORIAL

According to recent government reports, the American economy is finally on the mend. More people are buying more consumer items in the Spring of 1972 than they did a year ago. Your editor assumes that there is no governmental credibility gap on such statistics. He does know for certain, that the *world* market on ancient coins and antiquities is currently booming. The demand for nice coins, especially gold coins, is very heavy in Europe. A number of important European numismatists have been active buyers at American coin conventions in the past few months. The arts of the ancient world that have been residing in the United States may be returning to their continent of origin, but it is the aim of your editor and the Journal of Numismatic Fine Arts to offer desirable coins for purchase here in the United States.

To serve that purpose our coin offerings in this issue are highlighted by a good selection of gold coins, choice Roman silver denarii, as well as an interesting listing of some obscure Greek bronzes that should appeal to the novice collector as well as the advanced numismatist. The Medievalist should be attracted to the unusually comprehensive listing of Russian "Wire Money," and the hoard collector must not overlook the "Fel Temp Reparatio" (Happy Times are Here Again) coins of the fourth century. The antiquities section emphasizes Egypt with a superlative group of scarabs and amulets. (We also announce the pre-publication subscription for the marvelous book on Egyptian Amulets by the renowned Egyptologist Sir Flinders Petrie. This book will be an up-dated reprinting.)

We have a large stock of scarabs and amulets and have only listed the "tip of the iceberg." Amongst the real treasures of this section are the inscribed heart scarab and the plaque-amulet of the famous Pharaoh, Tutankhamon.

This issue also presents a fine article by David Sellwood on an over-struck Parthian bronze coin, and corresponding nicely with this we will offer here for the first time a chart of Parthian coinage compiled by Mr. Sellwood, to enable one to attribute this fascinating coinage much quicker and more accurately. We are also continuing the series on Roman military standards by Betsy Davison, which will prove both interesting and instructive.

Editor — JOEL L. MALTER

JOURNAL
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FINE ARTS

1972

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A PARTHIAN OVERSTRIKE

by David Sellwood

For modern coinages the numismatist can often rely on mint records to help him explain the occasion and, indeed, the sequence of different issues. When we come to consider earlier periods, however, it is doubtful whether much was ever written down, and only a small fraction of that has survived. Such a statement is even more applicable to the eastern kingdoms than to contemporary Greece and Rome. Accordingly, any scientific appraisal of these coinages has to be based on a close study of extant specimens.

When we turn to the Parthian empire deductions from style often become one of the main bases for drawing up a table of attributions because few of the monarchs in question are called anything except Arsaces. This has given unlimited opportunities for theorising, and it is probably true to say that no major study of Parthian numismatics is in more than partial agreement with its predecessors. A cursory glance at current sale catalogues reveals the chaos. Depending upon whether reference has been made to Wroth, von Petrowicz or Gardner, a drachm may be variously given to Phraates III, Artabanus II or Mithradates III. Recently, an attempt has been made in "An Introduction to the Coinage of Parthia" to overcome this difficulty, by assigning a number to each major type or even so, I must plead guilty to proposing yet another set of modifications. In fact, I doubt if a definitive chronological arrangement can ever be drawn up.

Fortunately, style is not the only criterion. Overstriking is very common in the Arsacid coinage and presents objective evidence for the order in which the types concerned were issued. The Little Parthian bronze discussed here bears clear traces, both of the original designs and of those impressed by different dies some time afterwards.

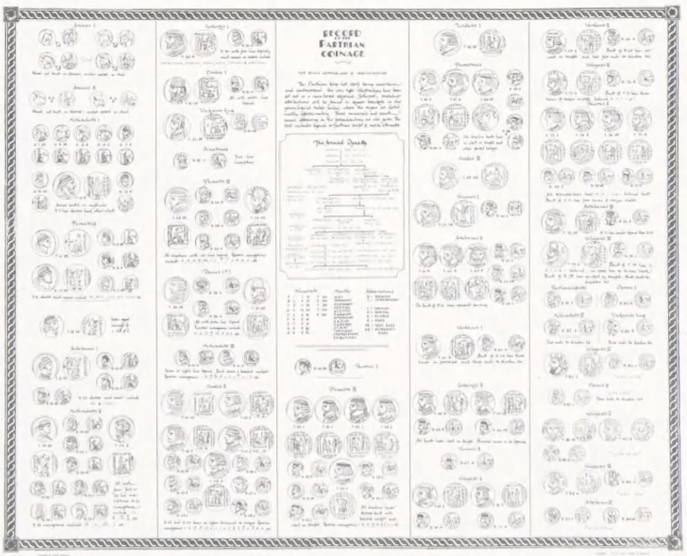
The obverse portrait with its square-cut beard has long been associated with Gotarzes II (c. A.D. 40-51), but Georges Le Rider's great work on the Seleucid and Parthian coins from Susa describes drachms with this bust, specifically dated to A.D. 23/4 and hence struck by Artabanus II. The die-engraver sequence for the period demonstrates that the drachms really to be given to Gotarzes II carry additionally a short horizontal line (probably representing a wart) on the royal brow. In most cases, the smaller size and poorer condition of the bronze coinage does not permit us to distinguish this relatively insignificant physical abnormality. However,

ENLARGED

a keen student of the Arsacid series, Professor James Brindley, pointed out to me in personal discussion that we can probably separate the types of this pair of princes by the reverses. Those with a design set in a square border belong to Gotarzes, while those with round or oval borders were issued by Artabanus.

Our overstrike confirms his theory. The undertype has on the reverse the bust of a young man wearing tiara and diadem, surrounded by a circular border. Subsequent re-processing has imposed on the flair a reverse depicting the king seated right and holding a bow, the border being square. The circular border is thus earlier, as postulated. Normal coins, oriented to exhibit the relevant types as positioned above and below the anomalous are in the accompanying illustration.

Most collectors regard such ill-fabricated specimens with a jaundiced eye and will hardly allow them cabinet room. Put aside aesthetic values and examine your "rubbish" more carefully. From a numismatic and historical point of view, it will often tell you much more than your uncirculated, perfectly struck "prima donnas." Above all, publish it.



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MILITARY STANDARDS OF THE ROMAN LEGIONS

(PART IV)

by Betsy Davison

Once in a while the various forms of illustrative material contain an insignia that is certainly a standard, but which cannot be identified precisely. Conversely, literature will mention a peculiar type of standard for which there is no illustration — or even a good verbal description. The historian Flavius Vegetius Renatus included one of these in a treatise he wrote for the Emperor Valentinian II (375-392 A.D.) in which he summarized the military writings of the "ancients," beginning with those of the early Republic. His aim was to instruct the Emperor in ways of raising and training an efficient army, with the pious hope that what remained of the Empire at that point of history might be preserved. From this standpoint, Vegetius was a resounding failure, but he left a store of military knowledge that has proven invaluable to centuries of soldiers and scholars.

He makes several brief, almost parenthetical, remarks in connection with standards. One such concerned the baggage train that marched with the legion. Buried in a position of relative safety behind the main body of troops, followed by a protecting rear-guard and covered on each side by flankers, it was manned by servants and slaves. In order to prevent chaos during unexpected attacks and to facilitate the evening ritual of making camp, this work force was divided into groups of two hundred or so (sometimes less, but never more), each group led by a responsible and experienced baggage-man. Each of these labor companies had its own standard, which provided an assembly point for stacking the supplies assigned to it. Vegetius neither gives his source nor describes these markers, but the idea is interesting and perfectly plausible.

Suetonius, who chronicled every detail he could unearth about the Caesars, provides another shadowy signum in his life of Augustus. While discussing the Emperor's attitude toward the military establishment as a whole, Suetonius notes, with apparent disapproval, a certain harshness and inflexibility on the part of Augustus which showed no regard for the sensibilities of those he considered beneath him. (Which took in the entire army, including his officers.) An instance of this was his treatment of the freedmen who were pressed into service, on two different occasions, as soldiers. Augustus conscripted them from the slave-staffs of wealthy citizens, gave them their freedom immediately, but refused to treat them as Roman legionaries despite their new citizenship. They were put into separate units, away from men of free birth, were issued different arms, and fought under a separate standard of their own.

During his triumvirate, Mark Antony produced a type of legionary coin which was not only unusual in appearance but has a quite interesting background. Minted in both gold and silver, the reverse bears the device of three spears decorated with wreaths at the top, with replicas of the prows of vessels attached about three-quarters of the way down the staff. The inscription reads CHORTIS SPECULATORUM, referring to a cohort of picked troops corresponding in general to present-day Military Intelligence. These soldiers, called *Speculatores,* were trained in the art of observation and communication. Livy outlines their general duties, adding that since they were expected to report vital information as quickly as possible, they were also trained as runners. Like post-riders, these messengers were supposed to cover a given distance in a certain time.

Antony's coin refers to a sea-borne spying service, a branch of the army-navy combination known as Marines. Vegetius explains the whole operation quite clearly:

> "Exploring (or spying) boats accompany the larger Liburnian vessels. Their use is, occasionally, to surprise an enemy, or cut off supplies from his ships, and, in the way of spies, to discover their approach or designs . . . their (the Speculators') sails and rigging are painted with Venetian blue, which resembles the color of the sea, and the wax, with which the ships are usually smeared, is tinged the same color. The sailors, also, or soldiers, are attired in blue clothes, that by day, as well as by night, they may the more readily escape observation, when engaged in their work as spies."

This service is nearly as old as the Roman navy. Polybius reports Scipio's use of such Marines as spies before he attacked the Carthaginians in Spain (208 B.C.).

Other unusual standards are found in the possession of the barbarian auxiliaries, shown in some detail on Trajan's Column. Impossible to class as truly Roman in insignia, they still resemble them, causing a good deal of confusion when any attempt is made to identify the troops holding them. Happily, ancient coinage seems to keep to bona fide legionary insignia.

Any discussion of peculiar standards should certainly include the controversial dragon banner. In basic design, this was a long silk tubular serpent on a pole, closed at the point of its tail but not at the head. A rigid frame in the shape of jaws, constructed of silver or gold, held the cloth tube open,

The three prows on the marine standards shown here are without the ramming beaks of the fighting vessels. This was actually the practice concerning these ships, as Livy testifies: "Livius crossed over to Delos, with eighty-one beaked vessels, and many others of smaller size, either open and beaked or speculatoriae without beaks." *(Stevenson, page 198; Mattingly, Plate XX, 19, this latter a denarius, c. 32 B.C.)*

Apparently there was a rather thin line, in antiquity, between a snake and a dragon. The word "serpent" seems to cover them both, but the snake is smaller and less formidable in aspect. A dragon, as defined by Stevenson in his Dictionary of Roman Coins, *is huge by comparison and has a crest on the top of his head and a beard under his chin — not on the point, as a man's beard would be, but down lower, in Adam's-apple territory. Some had feet, suggesting lizards, but still within the reptile family. These harnessed dragon-steeds, pulling a biga driven by Ceres, are offered by Stevenson as one of the examples of such a beast on coinage. (Syd. 945, Plate 26)*

allowing the wind-filled body to bellow out and move realistically as the prevailing breezes fluttered through it. It must have caused quite a stir among enemy troops who were seeing it for the first time.

Fanciful as they sound, it is certain that such standards existed. Stevenson says that both the Dacians and Parthians had them, having borrowed the idea from India — who probably got it from China. The Dacians on Trajan's Column carry them, with particularly good specimens in the surrender scene marking the end of the first Dacian war, in 102 A.D. These stone reliefs, 155 scenes in all, carved into the 100-foot Parian marble shaft of this commemorative monument to Trajan's two Dacian wars, are an excellent source of military information. So are the sarcophagi of generals, some of which exhibit scenes containing a quality of detail equal to, and sometimes surpassing, that on Trajan's Column. On several of them there are examples of other dragon insignia, built along the same lines but less elaborate. These belong to the barbarians who harassed Rome's northern borders for centuries in an effort to escape the Asian tribes treading on their heels. By the middle of the 8th century A.D., the Franks finally took possession of the western Roman Empire, conquering under a formidable dragon standard of their own, which not only writhed convincingly, but breathed fire.

(Dragons themselves, in the form of frightening beasts, were almost universal. Their lore extended up into Scandinavia, where Norse mythology abounds with them. In a rousing tale probably told first as early as the 4th century A.D., Beowulf left his native Sweden to aid the Danes in an epic struggle against all manner of monsters — a dragon among them.)

There has been a determined effort among ancient writers to put these standards in the hands of Roman legionaries. The evidence exists mainly on paper; coins don't support the theory, nor do the contemporary monuments. Most historical references concern incidents which occurred rather late in the Empire. Trebellius Pollio, one of *Scriptores Historiae Augustae* (a group of six compilers of Imperial biographies), mentions the dragons seen among Roman standards in processions of Gallienus, emperor from 253-268 A.D. Still later, Ammianus Marcellinus, one of the last of Rome's important historians, described the entry of Constantius II (337-361 A.D.) into Rome bearing, among other more conventional standards, "dragons woven in purple threads fixed on spears, with gold and jewelled heads; blown about with their gaping mouths, and so appearing to hiss with indignation, lashing the long folds of their tails in the wind." Granting that the emperors had them, the question arises as to whether they were carried as a display of captured enemy standards or as insignia to represent legionary units. Vegetius states flatly, "The chief standard of the whole legion is the eagle . . . Dragons *(dracones)* are also borne in battle, in each cohort, by officers called *draconarii.*" This fragment is widely quoted among later writers, either directly or several times removed, but eventually it may be tracked down, run a full circle, and laid squarely back at the door of Vegetius. It would have been a great help if he had documented his sources.

While Roman coinage presents a variety of dragons, none of them appear on standards. Rather, they exist as live animals rather than symbols, like the huge reptile who lived under the temple of Juno Sospita, in Lanuvium — or the pair who pull the chariot of the goddess Ceres. Some are winged, forerunners of the fearsome medieval villains slain by knights, but on the whole the ancient variety of Roman dragon seems benevolent. If ferocious at all, there was logic in his attack. As an instrument of the gods, he punished transgressors, as did Juno's temple-dweller, who ate the supposed virgin who fed him yearly only if she were secretly unchaste.

COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over $10.00. (Orders for less than this amount, please add $ .50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

Coins preceded by an asterisk (*) are illustrated on the plates. Please note that the illustrations of the artifacts are not according to scale. See text description for sizes.

REFERENCE BOOK ABBREVIATIONS

Anz. = Anzani, Numismatica Axumita
B.M.C. = British Museum Catalogues
Bab. = Babelon, Traite de Monnaies Grecques et Romaines; Rois des Syria
Bed. = Bedoukian, Coinage of Cicilian Armenia
Bel. = Bellinger, The Syrian Tetradrachms of Caracalla and Macrinus
C. = Cohen, Monnaies Frappees sous L'Empire Romain
Fr. = Friedberg, Gold Coins of the World
G. = Gardner, The Coinage of Parthia
M. = Muller, Numismatiques D' Alexandre Le Grand
N. = North, English Hammered Coins
Pet. = Petrowicz, Arsaciden-Munzen
R. = Ratto, Monnaies Byzantine
Reif. = Reifenberg, Ancient Jewish Coins
R.I.C. = Roman Imperial Coinage
S. = Sear, Roman Coins and Their Values
Svor. = Svoronos, Les Monnaies D'Athenes; Numismatique de la Crete Ancienne; Die Munzen der Ptolemaer
SNG = Sylloge Numorum Graecorum
Syd. = Sydenham, The Roman Republican Coinage; Coinage of Caesarea in Cappadocia
T. = de la Tour, Atlas de Monnaies Gauloises
V. = Vaccaro, Le Monete di Aksum
Wr. = Wruck, Die Syrische Provinzialpragung von Augustus bis Traian

ABBREVIATIONS

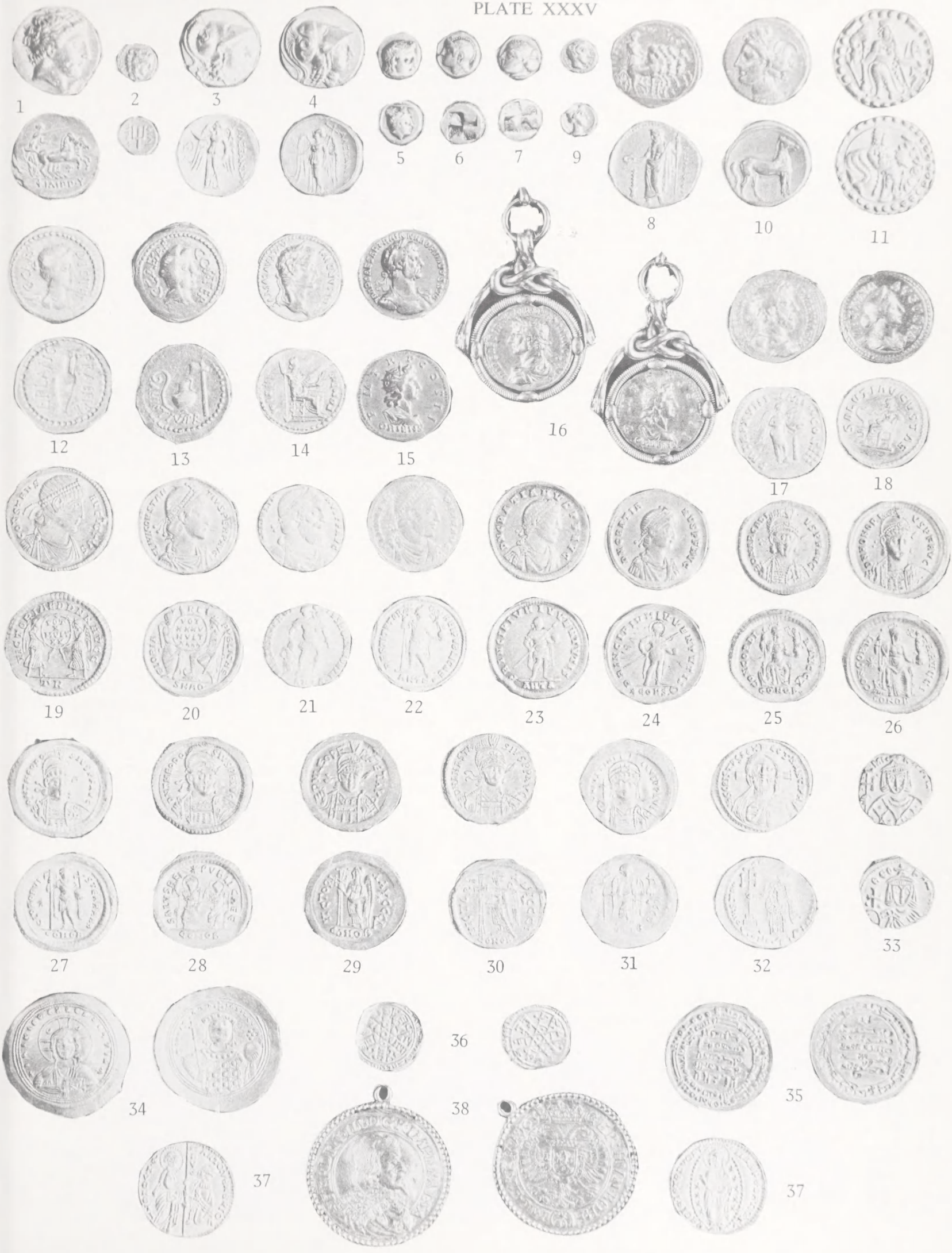
AE = base metal; AE25 or 25 mm = base metal coin of 25 millimeters in diameter; AE1-4 = size of diameter of flan
AR = silver; AV = gold; EL = electrum; Bil = billon
4dr = tetradrachm; den = denarius; sest = sestertius; dup = dupondius
obv = obverse; Rx = reverse; / = reverse
FDC = fleur de coin or coin in mint state
EF = extremely fine or superb
VF = very fine; VF+ = nice very fine, not quite extremely fine
F = fine; VG = very good; G = good; fair (poorest condition listed)
VF/F = obverse of coin is very fine, reverse fine
std. = seated; stg. = standing; hd. = head; r. = right; l. = left.
RR = very rare
C. = circa
c/m = counter mark
w/ = with
gm = gram
wt. = weight

GOLD COINAGE

GREEK

* 1. MACEDON, Philip II, Stater (8.6 gm) Head of Apollo/Chariot to r. Slight planchet defect on edge, otherwise nice. VF+ 500.00
* 2. —, Philip II, 1/8 Stater (1.07 gm) Head of Herakles r./Trident and inscription. Gaebler #14. Rare and fine. 100.00
* 3. —, Alexander the Great, Stater (8.75 gm) Head of Athena/Nike stg. l. Superb, a lovely coin. 500.00
* 4. —, Similar piece, only EF. Muller 105. 450.00
* 5. LESBOS, electrum hecte (2.50 gm) Head of Apollo/Female head to r. Babelon Pl. 161.20 Scarce and choice. VF 250.00
* 6. IONIA, Phocaea, electrum hecte (2.61 gm) Head of Athena r./Incuse. Bab. pl. 157.37. Nice VF 250.00
* 7. —, Phocaea, electrum hecte (2.54 gm) Female head l./Incuse. Brett 1920. Scarce and nice. VF+ 250.00
* 8. CYRENAICA, Cyrene, c. 350 B.C., Stater (8.58 gm) Zeus stg. l. holding wreath/Quadriga r. BMC 117. Rare and nearly EF. 875.00
*9. —, Cyrene, 333-322 B.C., Litra (0.87 gm) Aristis (moneyer) Zeus ammon hd. r./Female head r. Naville 17. Rare and VF+. 175.00
*10. CARTHAGE, 241-146 B.C., electrum stater (7.58 gm) Head of Persephone l./Horse stg. Muller 48. Nearly VF, light grafitti beneath horse. 275.00

PLATE XXXV



*11. INDIA, 7th century imitation of Gupta coinage, Stater (5.71 gm). King stg. to left with bow and arrow/Eight handed goddess stg. BMC 621. Altekar pl. XXXII, 14. Rare and seldom offered type. Sharp EF 150.00

ROMAN

*12. JULIUS CAESAR, died 44 B.C., Aureus (7.75 gm) Bust of winged victory/Sacrificial vase. C. 31. VF except for hairline scratch on obverse. 575.00

*13. —, Aureus (8.03 gm) Head of Pietas r./Lituus, axe, and vase. C. 2. Syd. 1017. VF 450.00

*14. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., Aureus (7.11 gm) Laur. bust r./Livia std. C. 15. Small banker's mark on Livia's chest, otherwise EF. 500.00

*15. HADRIAN, 117-138 A.D., Aureus (7.00 gm) Laur. bust r./Bust of Sol to r. BMC 75. Scarce and nice VF. 600.00

*16. —, A similar piece, only mounted in beautiful "empire" design bezel. The coin is a sharp EF, and is not damaged by the mounting. BMC 76. A rare and lovely item; both for the coin and as jewelry. 1000.00

*17. MARCUS AURELIUS, 161-180 A.D., Aureus (7.21 gm) Bust r./Victory inscribing shield. BMC 364. Scarce and nearly VF. 475.00

*18. FAUSTINA II, died 175 A.D., Aureus (7.27 gm) Diad. bust r./Salus std. C. 199. RIC 717. Obverse slightly rough. VF and rare 650.00

*19. CONSTANS, 337-350 A.D., Solidus (4.42 gm) Laur. bust r./Two victories holding wreath, inscription within. Treveri mint. C. 88. Scarce and FDC 400.00

*20. CONSTANTIUS II, 337-361 A.D., Solidus (4.40 gm) Laur. bust r./Roma and Constantinopolis std. C. 112. Light grafitti on obverse, otherwise sharp VF. 110.00

*21. JULIAN II, 361-363 A.D., Clipped solidus. Laur. bust r./Emperor dragging captive. C. 79. Only fine, but legend complete. Rare 50.00

We have a considerable number of these clipped solidi of various emperors including Valens, Valentinian I, Constantius II, etc. They are priced from $25.00 to $50.00.

*22. VALENS, 364-378 A.D., Solidus (4.39 gm) Laur. bust r./Emperor stg. holding labarum. C. 35. Antioch mint. Nearly VF, with some light grafitti. 80.00

*23. GRATIAN, 367-383 A.D., Solidus (4.31 gm) Laur. bust r./Gratian stg. with spear and globe. RIC 19 (rarity 5). Only fine but extremely rare variety. Antioch mint. 200.00

*24. —, Similar type, only Constantinople mint. VF 200.00

*25. ARCADIUS, 383-408 A.D., Solidus (4.30 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Constantinopolis std. Ratto 44. Scarce and VF 150.00

*26. HONORIUS, 393-423 A.D., Solidus (4.23 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Constantinopolis std. C. 3. Superb, a lovely piece and scarce. 225.00

*27. THEODOSIUS II, 402-450 A.D., Solidus (4.31 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Emperor stg. Ratto 149 var. Scarce and EF+ 175.00

*28. —, Solidus (4.30 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Theodosius and Valentinian III enthroned. G. 9. Reverse scratches on emperor's face, otherwise EF. 125.00

*29. LEO I, 457-474 A.D., Solidus (4.29 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Victory stg. l. G. 6. Good style and superb. 125.00

BYZANTINE AND MEDIEVAL

*30. ANASTASIUS I, 491-518 A.D., Solidus (4.29 gm) Helmeted bust facing/Victory stg. l. G. 2. Minor reverse gouge, but nice. VF+ 110.00

*31. JUSTINIAN I, 527-565 A.D., Solidus. Bust facing/Victory stg. facing. R. 452. Nearly EF and good style. 57.50

*32. JUSTINIAN II, 685-695 A.D., Solidus. Bust of Christ facing/Justinian II stg. holding cross. R. 1682. Rare and FDC; slight weakness on reverse. 400.00

*33. MICHAEL II, 821-829 A.D., Solidus from Sicily mint. Facing bust of Michael/Facing bust of Theophilus. R. 1810. Scarce and EF 140.00

*34. CONSTANTINE VIII, 1025-1028 A.D., Scyphate nomisma (4.36 gm). Facing bust of Christ/Emperor facing. R. 1921. VF+ 150.00

*35. IKHSHIDIDS OF EGYPT, 946-960 A.D., Dirhem (4.04 gm) Inscription on both obverse and reverse. MISR 341. EF 50.00

*36. SALERNO, Abu Tamim 1250 A.D., Mustusir; AV Tari. Inscription around spokes with Star of David at center. Fr. 1005. Scarce and EF 75.00

*37. VENICE, Antonio Venerio, 1382-1400 A.D., Ducat. Doge kneeling to St. Mark/Christ within stars. Fr. 1229. EF 70.00

*38. AUSTRIA, Ferdinand III, 1638, 2 Ducats. Bust r./Double eagle with coat-of-arms within. Fr. 134. Coin is soldered in a gold bevel with a loop at the top. Nice VF 175.00

ROMAN SILVER

*R1. POMPEY the GREAT, 46-45 B.C., Denarius. Bust of Roma r./Hispania and Pompey stg. Syd. 1035. Good VF 85.00

*R2. —, Denarius. Bust of Pompey Magnus r./Neptune and sons. Syd. 1345. C. 17. Rare and nearly VF. 160.00

*R3. JULIUS CAESAR, 54-51 B.C., Denarius. Elephant/Priestly tools. Syd. 1006. Superb, a beautiful specimen. 110.00

*R4. —, 44 B.C., Denarius. Laur. head r./Globe, axe, clasped hands, and L. BUCA in angles. Syd. 1063. Rare and VF+; Slight weakness on forehead and reverse, but good portrait and sharply struck. 200.00

*R5. —, 44 B.C., Denarius. Draped bust r./Venus stg. l. Syd. 1073. Good portrait, and almost VF. 165.00

*R6. —, Similar type. Syd. 1074. Some weakness on one side, but without interfering with the portrait. Little wear, only flat strike. VF+ 200.00

*R7. MARK ANTONY, 42 B.C., Denarius. Bare head of Antony r./Head of Sol in temple. Syd. 1160. Very nice portrait. Scarce and VF 75.00

*R8. M. ANTONY and OCTAVIAN, 42 B.C., Denarius. Bare head of Antony r./Bare head of young Octavian r. Syd. 1194. Scarce and nearly VF 80.00

*R9. AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.-14 A.D., Denarius. Bare head r./Oak wreath. C. 210. RIC 289. Sharp EF with high relief. 150.00

*R10. —, Denarius. Laur. bust r./Caius Caesar galloping r. C. 40. Punch marks on eye and neck, otherwise nice VF 125.00

*R11. —, Denarius. Laur. bust r./Caius and Lucius stg. with shields between. C. 43. Nice VF+ 75.00

*R12. TIBERIUS, 14-37 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Livia seated. C. 16. "Tribute Penny"; Large flan, nearly EF and well centered. 135.00

*R13. —, Denarius. Similar type. Nice VF+ and good style. 100.00

R1 R2 R3 R4 R5 R6 R7 R8 R9

R10 R11 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18

R19 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24 R25 R26 R27

R28 R29 R30 R31 R32 R33 R35 R36 R38

R39 R40 R41 R42 R43 R44 R45 R46 R47

*R14. CALIGULA, 37-41 A.D., Drachm of Caesarea. Bare head r./Priestly tools. C. 12. F+, with good portrait. RARE 250.00

*R15. CLAUDIUS, 41-54 .AD., Denarius. Laur. bust r./OB C.S. in oak wreath. C. 87. A little rough, but excellent portrait and nearly VF; RARE 265.00

*R16. NERO, 54-68 A.D., Denarius "Fourre". Young head l./Priestly tools. C. 312. Very sharp strike and EF+ 100.00

*R17. —, Denarius. Laur. bust r./Legionary standards. RIC 60. Rare and VF+/VF 150.00

*R18. GALBA, 68-69 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Salus sacrificing at altar. BMC 42. Nearly EF, a magnificent portrait, with good style and perfect centering. 400.00

*R19. —, Denarius. Laur. bust r./DIVA AUGUSTA. C. 55. RIC 4. Nearly EF/VF, with sharp portrait. Rare 275.00

*R20. —, Denarius. Similar type, only VF. 150.00

*R21. CIVIL WARS, 68-69 A.D., Denarius. Victory stg. l. on globe holding wreath/SPQR in wreath. BMC pg. 299 note. A very rare coin, and nearly EF with good detail. 400.00

*R22. OTHO, 69 A.D., Denarius. Bare head r./Securitas stg. C. 15. Sharp strike, VF+ with nice portrait and dark toning. VERY RARE 425.00

*R23. —, Denarius. Bare head r./Justitia stg. RIC 5. VG and rare. 85.00

*R24. VITELLIUS, 69 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Tripod lebes with dolphin above and raven below. C. 111. F+, good portrait and well centered. 50.00

*R25. VESPASIAN, 69-79 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Pax std. RIC 20. VF+/VF; good portrait. 35.00

*R26. —, Denarius. Laur. bust r./IVDAEA; Jewess std. beneath trophy of arms. C. 226. EF with nice toning and excellent portrait. 225.00

*R27. —, Denarius struck by Titus. Laur. bust r./Victory placing shield on trophy with Jewess std. below. C. 144. Nice VF+; good style and well centered. Rare 100.00

*R28. TITUS, 79-81 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Curule chair. C. 313. Large flan, lovely style and nearly EF. 70.00

*R29. DOMITIAN, 81-96 A.D., Denarius as Caesar. Laur. bust r./Clasped hands holding legionary eagle on prow. C. 393. Rare and VF 25.00

All of the "Twelve Caesars" have now been represented from the coins listed above. From the pieces listed a "set" of the Caesars could be put together for as little as $800 and for as much as $2500. This has been for centuries one of the most popular series to collect, and certainly among the most interesting.

*R30. NERVA, 96-98 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Justitia std. r. RIC 6. EF/VF+; well centered and magnificent style. 55.00

*R31. —, Denarius. Laur. bust r./Libertas stg. C. 119. RIC 31. Nice VF and good portrait. 45.00

*R32. TRAJAN, 98-117 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Via Triana reclining holding wheel. RIC 266. Nearly EF and scarce. 50.00

*R33. AELIUS, Caesar 136-138 A.D., Denarius. Bare head r./Pietas sacrificing over altar. RIC 36. VF+ and nice style. 80.00

*R34. —, Denarius. Similar type. VF with sharp reverse. 75.00

*R35. COMMODUS, 180-192 A.D., Denarius. Young head r./Fortuna std. l. EF/VF; nice portrait and scarce, thus 75.00

*R36. PERTINAX, 193 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Providentia stg. RIC 119. Nice VF/F+, with nice portrait. VERY RARE 325.00

*R37. —, Denarius struck by S. Severus. Bare head r./Eagle on globe. C. 6. VG and very rare 75.00

*R38. PESCENNIUS NIGER, 193-194 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Justitia stg. l. RIC 45c. F+/VG; nice portrait. EXTREMELY RARE 450.00

*R39. CLODIUS ALBINUS, 195-197 A.D., Denarius. Bare head r./Minerva stg. l. RIC 253. VF+ with good portrait. RARE 125.00

*R40. MACRINUS, 217-218 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Felicity stg. l. leaning on column. C. 56. VF+/EF and scarce 40.00

*R41. DIADUMENIAN, 218 A.D., Denarius. Bare head r./Spes advancing l. RIC 254. Superb; well centered and lovely style. 200.00

*R42. AQUILIA SEVERA, wife of Elagalus, Denarius. Bust r./Concordia stg. l. RIC 226. Superb and rare. 150.00

*R43. ORBIANA, wife of Sev. Alexander, Denarius. Bust r./Concordia std. r. RIC 274. Rare and nearly EF. 100.00

*R44. BALBINUS, 238 A.D., Antoninianus. Rad. bust r./Clasped hands. C. 1. Rare and VF+ 100.00

*R45. PUPIENUS, 238 A.D., Denarius. Laur. bust r./Concordia std. l. RIC 1. C. 6. Rare and superb; lovely portrait. 145.00

*R46. DIOCLETIAN, 284-305 A.D., Argenteus. Laur. bust r./Emperors sacrificing before camp gate. C. 517. FDC with small flan crack at neck. 195.00

*R47. GALERIUS, 293-305 A.D., Argenteus. Laur. bust r./Emperors sacrificing at camp gate. C. 219. Rare and FDC. 275.00

A HOARD OF FEL TEMP REPARATIO

R48. 1 Constans or Constantius II centenionalis with FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse. Either "Fallen horseman" or "Hut" type, mostly from mint of Alexandria or Antioch. F-VF.....3.95 VF-EF.....4.95 Superb 7.95

R49. 1 Similar piece, but with "Emperor stg. with foot on captives and holding labarum" type. (Rarer variety). F-VF.....4.95 VF-EF.....6.95. A few choice specimens, Superb 8.95

GREEK BRONZE COINS

B1. ANCIENT SPAIN, Acci, *Tiberius*, AE36. Hd. of Tiberius l./COL. IVL GEM ACCI, in wreath. Heiss XXXIII, 11. fair/VF. A rare coin 25.00

B2. ITALY, Venusia, 268-217 B.C., AE21 quadrans. Veiled hd. of Hera l./3 crescents, each with a star of 12 rays in center. BMC 152/25. About fine 13.00

B3. —, Calabria, Orra, 217-89 B.C. AE15 quincux Bust of Aphrodite r./Eros playing lyre. BMC 6. Scarce and fine 10.00

B4. —, Lucania, Paestum, 1st cent. B.C. AE13 semis. Hd. of Pallas r./Clasped hands. BMC 51. VF, a pleasant little bronze 15.00

B5. —, Bruttium, Rhegium, 203-89 B.C. AE-26. Janiform hd./*Asklepios* std. BMC 92. About fine and scarce 12.00

B6. SICILY, Centuripae, after B.C. 241. AE-25. Hd. of Zeus r./Thunderbolt. BMC 3. Nice green patina, fine 12.50

B7. —, AE16 hexante. Hd. of Demeter r./Plough. Grose 2215. Fine 6.00

B8. —, Mamertines, 3rd century B.C. AE27. Hd. of Apollo r./Eagle. Sarstrom #19. Nice fine and rare 25.00

B9. —, similar AE25. Apollo hd.r./Warrior stg. Sarstrom 234. F+ 25.00

B10. —, Syracuse, Agathocles 317-289 B.C. AE21. Hd. of Artemis r./Thunderbolt. BMC 422. Nearly VF 25.00

B11. SICULO-PUNIC, c. 310 B.C. AE15. Date palm./Pegasus flying r. GR. 3049. Fine 7.50

B12. MACEDON, Phillip III, 323-317 B.C. AE18. Hd. of Herakles r./Horseman r. Grose pl. 132, 15-19. Nice fine and scarce 10.00

B13. —, The Antigoni, 277-220 B.C. AE16. Hd. of Athena r./Pan erecting a trophy. Ex. Gen. Haughton Coll. in lot 114. VF 10.00

B14. —, Roman times. AE24. Hd. of Alexander the Great r./Macedonia std. l. Gaebler 327. Fine 12.50

B15. —, Pella, Gordian III, AE26. Rad. bust r./City goddess std. G. 35. VF 40.00

B16. —, Thessalonika, after B.C. 88. AE18. Janus hd./2 centaurs. Weber 2290. Overstruck on earlier flan. Rare and fine. An interesting coin 15.00

B17. —, Maximinus, AE27. Laureate bust of Maximinus r./Nike to l. Not in Gaebler, BMC 112. Nice VF, rare and most desirable 40.00

B18. —, Gordian III, AE25. Laur. bust r./Nike. BMC 116. Off center but VF+ 40.00

B19. —, same issue better centered but rougher flan. A rare coin 35.00

B20. THRACE, Thasos, after 146 B.C. AE20. Bust of Artemis r./Herakles advancing. ex Lockett Coll. A beautiful EF obverse with weak reverse 35.00

B21. —, Lysimachus 323-281 B.C. AE18. Helmeted hd. r./Llon to r. GR 4499, F+ 12.00

B22. ACARNANIA, Leucus, c. 168 B.C. Hd. of Apollo r./Lyre. BMC 171 sq. Fine 6.00

B23. —, League coinage. AE22. Hd. of Athena l./Hd. of Achelous l. BMC 21. VG 8.00

B70

B24. ATTICA, Athens, 2nd century B.C. Athena hd. r./2 owls. Cp. BMC VI, 4. Fine 12.00

B25. —, AE19 similar to above but 1 owl on reverse. Svoronos 80, 43. VG 8.00

B26. MEGARIS, Megara, 307-243 B.C. AE-13. Prow/tripod betw. 2 dolphins. BMC 30, F 8.00

B27. ARGOLIS, Argos, 229-146 B.C. AE16. Hd. of Hera r./Quiver, palm branch. Weber 4207. Scarce and fine, an interesting small bronze, black patina 7.50

B28. PONTUS, Amisus, first century B.C. AE28. Helmeted hd. of Athena r./Perseus holding harpa and head of Medusa. BMC 32. Fine and unusual type 20.00

*B29. —, AE20 Aegis with Medusa hd. in center./Nike. BMC 69. VF, Barbaric 20.00

B30. BOSPORUS, Rhoemetalces, 131-153 A.D. AE25. Bust r./M in wreath. Seaby 1430. A sharp VF, excellent portrait 50.00

B31. PAPHLAGONIA, Amastris, Imperial Times, AE22. Bust of *Homer* r./Std. figure of Serapis. Countermarked with head. Unpublished. F+ 25.00

B32. —, Sinope, 120-60 B.C. AE29. Hd. of Zeus r./Eagle. BMC 38v. fair 15.00

B33. BITHYNIA, Prusias 238-183 B.C. AE-20. Hd. of Apollo r./Lyre. BMC 8, VF 12.00

B34. —, Prusias II, 183-149 B.C. AE21. Hd. of Dionysius r./Centaur, Cheiron, playing lyre. BMC 10. VG 9.00; F-VF 17.50

B35. —, Nicea, C. Paparius Carbo 62-59 B.C. AE23. Hd. of Dionysius r. Roma std. BMC 2. Nice fine and scarce 15.00

B36. MYSIA, Pergamum, 200-133 B.C. AE-20. Athena hd. r./Trophy. BMC 5. VG. 7.00

B37. —, B.C. 133-67. AE20. Hd. of Asklepios r./Serpent. BMC 158, ex Lockett Collection. A beautiful coin in very fine condition 45.00

B38. TROAS, Colone 2nd century B.C. AE-18. Athena hd. r./Star. VF 9.00

B39. IONIA, Ephesus, 48-27 B.C. AE23. Bust of Artemis r./Stag. VF+ 25.00

B40. —, Priene, 300-200 B.C. AE13. Facing bust of Athena./Legend in Meander circle. BMC 7. A sharp little piece with lovely obverse 15.00

B41. ISLANDS OFF CARIA, Cas, 300-190 B.C. AE15. Herakles hd. l./Crab. EF 25.00

B42. PHRYGIA, Apameia, 133-40 B.C. AE-22. Zeus hd. r./Cultis statue of Artemis. Grose 8767. Fine 10.00

B43. —, Synnada, c. 100 B.C. AE20. Hd. of Zeus r./Caps of Dioscuri. BMC 5,6. Lovely VF, a scrace coin 25.00

B44.—, Themisonium, Imperial Times. AE18. Bust of Serapis r./Dionysius stg. BMC 8. A lovely VF coin 25.00

B29 B57

B45. PISIDIA, TERMESSUS MAJOR, 2nd century B.C. AE17. Hd. of Zeus l./Horse to r. BMC 3. VF 15.00

B46. CILICIA, TARSUS, 200-100 B.C. AE-26. Tyche hd. r./Pyramidal structure containing Sandan and panther. SNG 341. F+, nicer than SNG piece! 40.00

B47. —, Imperial Times. AE17. Tyche hd./Temple. BMC 137 VF+ 45.00

B48. GALATIA, Ancyra, Salonina, wife of Gallienus. AE25. Bust r./3 prize urns. BMC —. A nice fine specimen, irregular flan 15.00

B49. KINGS OF SYRIA, Antiochus II, 261-246 B.C. AE23. Hd. r./Apollo. BMC 12, a fine piece with a nice portrait of the king 7.00

B50. —, Seleucus II, 246-226 B.C. AE16. Hd. r./Apollo. Babelon—, EF 25.00

B51. —, Antiochus IV, 175-164 B.C. AE33. Issued for Egypt. Hd. of Zeus-Ammon r./Eagle. BMC 38, 42. Fine and scarce 40.00

B52. —, another specimen, AE33. Nearly VF 55.00

B53. —, Timarchus, usurper of B.C. 162. AE23. Hd. of Timarchus r./Nike to l. Babelon 703. Weak strike, but rare and decent portrait 90.00

B54. —, Demetrius II, 146-138 B.C. AE17. Hd. r./Cornucopae. Nice VF 11.00

B55. —, Antiochus VII, 138-129 B.C. AE15. Lion's hd. r./Club. BMC 64, VF 30.00

B56. —, Tryphon, 142-139 B.C. AE16. Hd. r./Helmet. BMC 5-15. Fine 9.50

*B57. COMMAGENE, Epiphanes & Callinicus, 72 A.D. AE19. 2 crossed cornucopae with heads of each prince./*Armenian* tiara. A rare coin in F condition 67.50

B58. —, Samosata, Philip I, Rad. bust r./Tyche std. Seaby 2138. Fine 10.00

B59. SELEUCIS & PIERIA, Apameia, 1st century B.C. Hd. of Dionysius r./Thyrsos. BMC 12. A lovely AE21. Sharp fine condition 11.00

B60. —, Antiocheia ad Orontem, 126 A.D. AE20. Tyche hd. r./Altar. BMC 97, F 10.00

B61. —, Seleceia Pieria, AE20, similar obverse. Rx. Thunderbolt on cushion. BMC 31. VF 15.00

B62. PHOENICIA, Sidon under Persian control, 384-370 B.C. AE12. Galley/Chariot. Similar to double shekel type. Rare and fine 20.00

B63. EGYPT, Ptolemy III, 247-222 B.C. AE-34. Zeus Ammon/Eagle. VF 30.00

B64. —, CLEOPATRA VII, 48-30 B.C. AE-27. Hd. of Cleopatra r./Eagle. BMC XXX, 7. Fine, nice portrait piece 125.00

B65. —, same but smaller module. fair 20.00

B66. CYRENE, 308-277 B.C. AE17. Hd. of Ammon r./Palm. Rare and VF 12.00

B67. ZEUGITANA, Carthage, 241-146 B.C. AE25. Hd. of Tanit l./Horse. Muller. 200. A nice specimen, VF with slight corrosion spots 25.00

B68. —, similar but smaller flans. VG 5.00; Fine 10.00; VF 15.00

B69. NUMIDIA Micipsa, 148-118 B.C. AE-25. Hd. l./Horse. Seaby 2985, fair 2.00

*B70. Unknown Greek AE. AE23. Nero. Hd. of Nero r./Hd. of Poppaea r. A circle of corrosion on edge of coin obliterates legend. Not an Alexandria issue, perhaps from Antioch. The coin appears to be a fourre. Lovely portraits of Nero and Poppaea. 20.00

B71. JUDAEA, A. Felix, lepton of usual type but retrograde! R. 136v. F 25.00

B72. A starter set of five different Greek Bronzes in Fine 20.00

ARTIFACTS

ANCIENT GREECE

*A1. BOEOTIA, 7th-6th century B.C. Terra cotta horse and rider, 3¼" high, a well-preserved archaic piece. Quite rare 350.00

*A2. —, 6th century B.C. Terra cotta female fertility figure, painted details on face and torso, 6¼" plus stand. A rare and select piece. 450.00

*A3. CORINTH, late 6th century B.C. Terra cotta seated figurine of Athena. From the J. Svoronos collection. Just under five inches in height. Excellent style and condition except for small chip on left part of throne. 500.00

*A4. CNIDUS, same period and type as above. Found in excavations at Cnidus. A lovely piece, 3⅞" in height. Perfect with museum stamp on bottom of base. 200.00

*A5. MAGNA GRAECIA, Hellenistic times, terra cotta figure of bathing Aphrodite. 8½" high. In excellent condition. 600.00

ANCIENT EGYPT

*A6. Amulet, Protection case for snake in bronze. XXV Dynasty to Ptolemaic Times. Twisted cobra on top of box. 2¼" x ⅞" x ⅝". Petrie 98e. VF 160.00

*A7. Amulet, Seated Queen, Nefertiti, in blue paste. XVIII Dynasty, Tel el Amarna. See Petrie 126. A lovely piece with slight chip by feet. VF 140.00

*A8. Amulet, Ptah-Sokar in brown faience. On top of Ptah-Sokar's head is the figure of a seated baboon. On the back of this 2½" statuette are some hieroglyphs and wings of the sacred hawk. XXVI Dynasty. Petrie 176g var. A lovely piece set on wooden stand. Perfect except for broken legs on Ptah. 175.00

*A9. Amulet, Figure of Bes, god of children and games, in faience. This lovely green glazed figure has oriental features. 1¼" high. Petrie 190a. EF 50.00

*A10. Amulet, Crocodile-Waran in green-glazed faience with center hole for suspension. Ptolemaic times. Petrie 240-241. Somewhat coarse but perfect. 60.00

*A11. Amulet, Head of Nefertiti facing left. Molded paste, Tel el Amarna Period XVIII Dynasty. Not in Petrie. An unusual piece, 1¼" in height. 100.00

*A12. Amulets at a special price. Small, intact amulets such as those in lot 12 photographs. Mostly from Ptolemaic times. $12.00 each; 3 different ones 30.00

*A13. PRE-DYNASTIC serpentine sacred fish. Found at Fayoum. A beautifully preserved 9" long figure with neatly incised features and scales. Rare and perfect. 400.00

*A14. TEL EL AMARNA, steatite plaque of the Pharaoh Tut Ankh Amon. His cartouche on one side and the eye of horus on the other. A very rare and desirable item, ¾" x 9/16" with traces of green glaze remaining. Perfect. 375.00

*A15. —, finger ring in green faience with the scarab as motif. A beautifully molded and perfectly preserved piece from the time of the Pharaoh Tut Ankh Amon, 1347-1339 B.C. 125.00

*A16. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos period, Circa 1647-1567 B.C. Figure of walking lion, with uraeus serpent before it; probably a representation of the king. A strange fantasy is the making of the animal's tail into an uraeus serpent.—Rowe, Pl. VIII, No. 300. 65.00

*A17. Scarab, steatite, 13th to 16th Dynasty style, Circa 1786-1567 B.C. The emblem of Upper and Lower Egypt (a lotus and a papyrus tied to a (SMA) "union" sign. Two (SUTEN) "king" signs at one end. This means Egypt united by the king of Upper Egypt.) — Rowe, Nos. 198 and 364. 50.00

*A18. Scarab, steatite, 16th to 17th Dynasty, Circa 1670-1567 B.C. Stylized version of the emblem of the union of Upper and Lower Egypt (a lotus and a papyrus tied to a (SMA) "union" sign. On either end is a rope design in form of a figure "8".) — Rowe, Nos. 198 and 364. 50.00

*A19. Scarab, steatite, 12th to 13th Dynasty, Circa 1991-1633 B.C. Decorative scarab with thirteen concentric circles, connected by short lines; probably (RA) "Sun" emblems. — Rowe, No. 75. 65.00

*A20. Scarab, steatite, 12th Dynasty style. Circa 1991-1786 B.C. Decorative border of interlocking spirals, in center: "KHEPER ANKH KHEPER", which can be translated: "Life in two existences", i.e., mortal and immortal. — Newberry, p. 79, Coil and rope patterns, Pl. 18, 19, 20. 50.00

*A21. Scarab, steatite, 15th to 16th Dynasty, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. Seven concentric circles with cross pattern of joining lines. Decorative scarab, circles probably sun emblems. — Rowe, No. 78. 40.00

*A22. Scarab, steatite, 12th to 15th Dynasty, Circa 1991-1567 B.C. Decorative design of four flower petals and four scrolls, attached to a central disc. — Rowe, No. 369. 35.00

*A23. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. Decorative design, geometrical linear pattern. — Rowe, No. 415. 35.00

*A24. Scarab, steatite, 12th to 13th Dynasty, Circa 1991-1633 B.C. Decorative and delicate design of four scrolls and cross pattern. — Rowe, No. 90. 35.00

*A25. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. Decorative scarab with twisted rope pattern, bordered by geometrical linear design. — Newberry, Pl. XIX, No. 1. 35.00

*A26. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. A kneeling figure (probably representing the Nile god, "Hapi"), holding a club. In front of figure is a crocodile with two fracture lines across its body. Below the kneeling figure is a (NEB), "Lord" sign. An amuletic scarab for protection against crocodiles. — cf. Rowe, No. 275, 281, 319. 45.00

PLATE XXXVII

A2

A1

A3

A4

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A5

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A10

A15

A14

A13

*A27. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. Three (NEFER) "beauty" signs down middle, a lotus flower, and "en-a, en-a" signs down sides;—the latter a meaningless decorative group of signs often used by the Hyksos. Amuletic, meaning three-fold beauty". — cf. Rowe, p. 57, No. 215. Petrie, City of Shep. Kings, Pl. IX, No. 73. Hayes, Scepter of Egypt, Vol. 2, p. 37, Par. 1. 50.00

*A28. Scarab, steatite, 13th to Hyksos, Circa 1786-1567 B.C. Figure of a man with arm extended. Before him, (KA-NEB-KA), two "spirit" signs and a "lord" sign. Could be a name. — cf. Rowe, No. 280, Rowe No. 19. 50.00

*A29. Scarab, steatite, 13th to 15th Dynasty style, Circa 1786-1674 B.C. At top, two hawks with (KA) "spirit" sign between them. Spread hawk's or vulture's wings make separate register. Below is the "Temple of Horus," the house being formed by tails of two uraei; below this (AKHU NEB) "Lord of the horizon," (a title of the hawk-god, "Horus"). — cf. Rowe, Nos. 98, 136, 147 for design style of base. — cf. Rowe, No. 172 for design of back. Very beautifully carved. 65.00

*A30. Scarab, steatite, 12th to 15th Dynasty, Circa 1991-1674 B.C. Back of scarab has a papyrus branch carved on one side. Base is bordered by a rope pattern and a scroll border. Three vertical rows of minute hieroglyphs. Center reads "hotep-hem-nefer-a", probably a private name. Matching rows of signs on either side: "sma-mer-khetem (?)" — cf. Rowe, No. 169 (back design). Very beautifully carved. 40.00

*A31. Scarab, steatite, 14th to 16th Dynasty style, Circa 1778-1567 B.C. Tails of two uraei form a (DED) "stability" symbol. Inside base thus formed: "KHE-RUI-RA" (a name?) Below: "NET REN UATCH KHAST", can be translated: "Powerful as Neith in the desert lands." Neith was a warrior goddess. — cf. Rowe, No. 169 — (carving style). 40.00

*A32. Scarab, steatite, 14th to 18th Dynasty style, Circa 1778-1320 B.C. Decorative arrangement of amuletic signs. Three (RA) "sun" discs across middle, two uraeus cobras and a (UATCH) "strength" sign on each end. — cf. Newberry, Pl. XX. 35.00

*A33. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. "KHEPER-NEFERUI-KHEPER-NUB", down center, probably contains a name. Borders consisting of decorative arrangement of signs, a typical Hyksos innovation. — Hayes, S. of E., Vol. 2, p. 8, Par. 2. 40.00

*A34. Scarab, steatite, Hyksos, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. Base divided into two registers by a possible stylized version of the "WADJET" Eye of Horus. One end: "Godly in all" (things); other end: "Divine in protection". (NETER-EN-NEB; NETER-EN-SA) 35.00

*A35. Scarab, steatite, 15th to 17th Dynasty, Circa 1674-1567 B.C. "Uniter of the two lands, the living Horus, the king of lower Egypt, 'KA-RA'." 50.00

*A36. HEART SCARAB, brown-green durite with hieroglyphic inscription from the Book of the Dead. See Rowe 641. A remarkable piece attributable to the XVIII-XIX Dynasties. Heart scarabs in stone with lengthy inscriptions are rare. 500.00

*A37. —, a similar stone heart scarab with fine detail but without inscription. Period as above. A lovely piece. 125.00

*A38. WINGED FAIENCE SCARAB without the wings 22nd-30th Dynasty (950-341 B.C.) Six holes for ties with wings (wings missing here) Petrie No. 93. Green faience, same size as illustration. Inconsequetial chips, otherwise excellent condition. 100.00
Another specimen with wings 400.00

*A39. WINGED FAIENCE SCARAB, similar to above, only blue faience and flatter. Some chipping, but nice. 50.00

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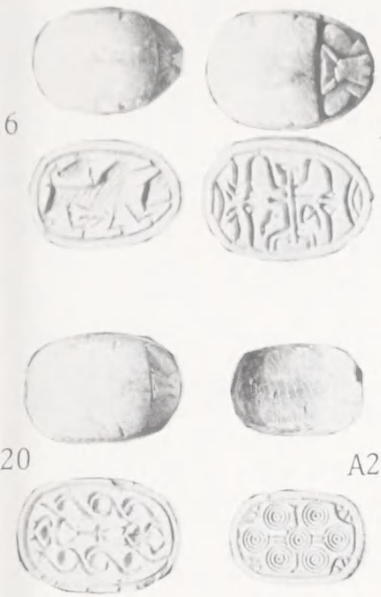

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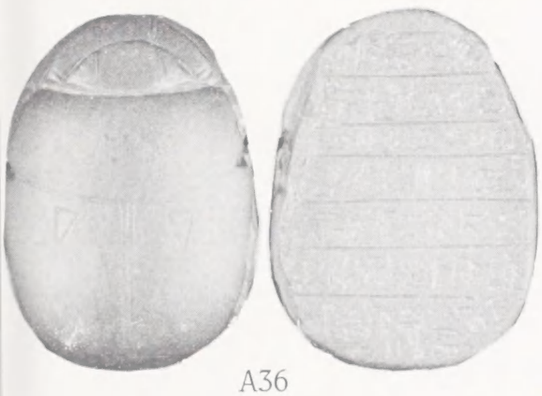
A18 A19

20 A21

A22 A23

A24 A25 A26 A27 A28 A29 A30 A31 A32 A33 A34 A35



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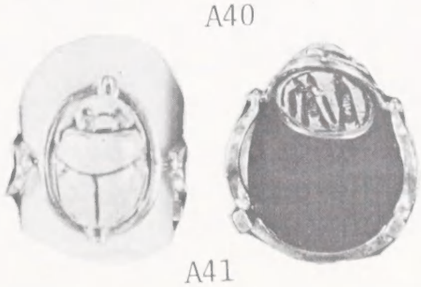

A41

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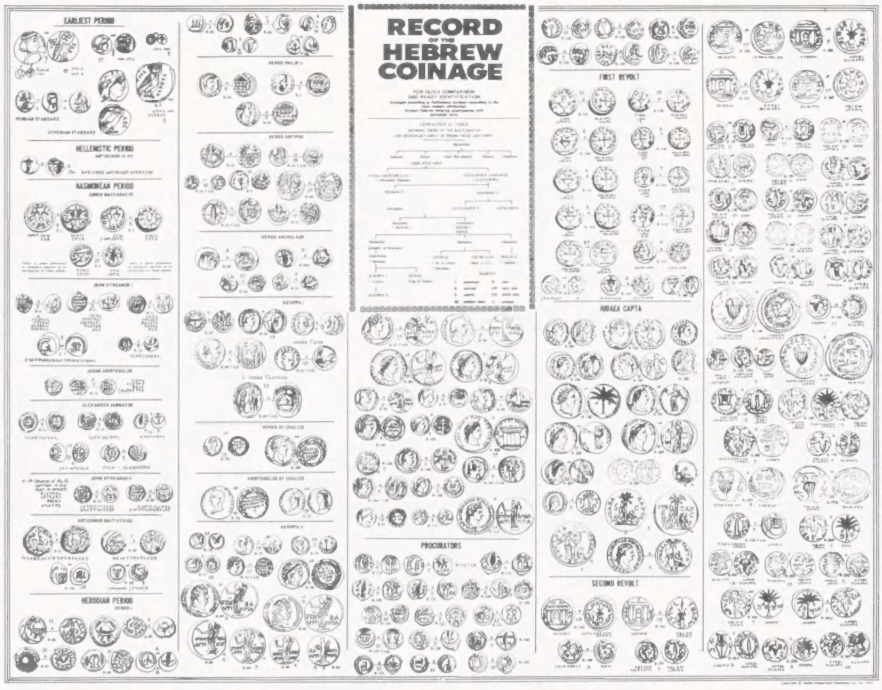

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